cap paper, ruled, satin finish letter paper, wove and laid, ruled, per

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do do white, do
do blotting paper
envelopes, large and small, buff
de do do do do 10 pounds linen twine 10 do gum arabic 00 quils (80)

3,000 quils (80)
3,000 steel pens, assorted, best quality
3 gross lead pencils, (hard and soft)
20 dozen red tape
5 gross silk taste do soaling wax, best extra superfine, scarle dozen ink, red and black, in quarts pounds India-rubber, prepared, Goodycar or others

or others
do pounce
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do penknives, 4 blades, Rodgers & Son's

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PENSION LAWS & BOUNTY LAND LAWS THE UNDERSIGNED have in press, and wi on and Bounty Land Laws from 1776 till 1859 with their appropriate accompaniments. There be ing but little more than the official forms and the indexes yet to be printed in completion of the work, we have submitted a copy to the inspection of the Commissioner of Pensions, who has politely ten

dered to us the subjoined recommendation of it. FERDINAND MOULTON. WASHINGTON, January 28, 1852.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1852.
Mesers. Mayo and Moutron bave in press a Compilation of the Army and Navy Pension Laws an pilation of the Army and Navy Pension Laws and Resolution of Congress relating to Pensions. It also contains the Bounty Land Laws, with the Opinions of Attorneys General of the United States, and the Decisions, Rules, and Regulations adopted by different Secretaries in reference to the execution of those laws. The work having progressed thus far, and being almost through the press, has been submitted to my inspection. It will also contain the Official Forms of the Pension Office, a copious Index, and sundry Analytical Tables. I am fully impressed with the belief that the work will be a highly useful one to many branches of the Government; and to the Pension Office almost invaluable, as the compilation now in use is in many respects defective. I cheerfully recommend it to public patronage.

Jan 29

TAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COM PANIES.—The subscriber is now part own "Fuller's Patent India-Rubber Car Springs of "Fuller's Patent India-Rubber Car Springe,"
and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his rights under this patent.
Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to
supply the springs to car builders, railroad compasies, and all who require to use this patent.
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ing the exact size of the piece of the rubber required, will be promptly executed.

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Public attention is called to the advertisement Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the Unite States.

By his Attorney, G. M KNEVITT.

New York, 1861.

Feb 4—tawfino.

FINE ENGLISH EDITIONS, at half-price: Heeren's Historical Works, 6 vols. octavo, 912; usual price \$19. Kilis's Specimens of the Early English Poets, 3

Kilis's Specimens of the Early English Poets, 3 vols., \$2 50; usual price \$5 50.

Rollin's Ancient History, fine edition; London, 1851; two large octave volumes bound in one, filled with maps, \$3 75; usual price \$6.

The Rambler, The Idler, The Adventurer, and The Connoiseur—the four complete in one volume large octavo, London, 1850, \$2; usual price \$3.50 The Tatter and The Guardian, the two complete in one volume octavo, \$1.75; usual price \$3.50. De Quincy's Logic of Political Economy, 1 vol-octavo, 57 cents; usual price \$1.75.

De Quincy's Logic of Political Economy, 1 voloctavo, 87 cents; usual price §1 75.

The Encyclopedia of Astronomy, by Barlow
Herschell, Airy, and Kater, one large quarto volume, numerous engravings, London, 1848, price
§4 50; usual price §7 50.

And many other fine London editions of staplebooks for sale for a few days at the same low range
of prices, not imported by the subscriber, but sent
out from London for a forced sale.

June 3

FRANCK TAYLOR.

SHAKSPEARE CONCORDANCE, by Mary Cowden Clarke, this day received.

May 14 FRANCK TAYLOR.

FALKENBURG, A TALE OF THE RHINE, by the author of Mildred Vernon.

Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, No. 21. This day received for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Ap 8
Booksellers, near 9th street.

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

Vo L. IV

New Dork Advertisements.

A PUFF WRITER.

No. 102 Nassau st., New York.

June 26-3m

THE OLD. ESTABLISHED LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE OF 1704.

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cousehold furniture, and other property, on as fa corable terms as any other responsible Company in

his country.
The public are referred to the following letter

the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Senator from thate of New York, for the standing of the Com

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1852.

THE REPUBLIC.

The Whig Ratification Meeting. We have already given a notice of this large and spirited meeting, which was held on Mon-day night, in front of the City Hall, and now ublish the proceedings on that occasion what in detail.

The President (WALTER LENOX, eaq) having alled the meeting to order, said:

called the meeting to order, said:

FELLOW-Whiles: I congratulate you on this au spicious night. The heavens seem to smile upon us, and I trust it is the augury of a glorious future. We have assembled to night for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Baltimore Convention, and as good citizens and as true Whigs to pledge ourselves each to the other, and to the country, to use every honorable exertion to secure the success of its nominees. In so doing, I believe we shall not only maintain the integrity of our party, but perpetuate the conservative principles of our Government. [Applause.]

Accept, gentlemen, if you please, my acknowledgments for your kindness in conferring upon me the honorable position of presiding over this inceting, so impressive for its numbers and the importance of its objects. Permit me to say that, in assigning to me this position, you have not overrated the fidelity or earnestness of my loyalty to the Whig party; [cries of "Good," and applause,]) and I feel, fellow-Whigs of Washington, that is stand not alone among you in steadfast devotion to the principles of the Whig party. I do but emu late the indomitable spirit which has ever inspired the hearts and rallied the energies of the Whigs of this District in every national context, ho every thick and gloomy the clouds around them. And I the hearts and rallied the energies of the Whigs of this District in every national contest, however thick and gloomy the clouds around them. And I trust that if there are any local differences and dissensions, we come here to-night to bury them in soblivion; and that we will rally, with one heart, around the old Whig flag consecrated by so many soul-stirring associations, and now welcoming us to a proud and glorious victory. [Applause]

I do not propose to attempt to-night a delineation of the character or the services of either of the distinguished men who have been presented as our andidates, but I beg leave to submit a few remark

candidates, but I beg leave to submit a few remarks with reference to one of the resolutions which I have prepared and shall offer for the sanction of this assemblage.

It was not strange that it should have been rather difficult for our friends in the Baltimore Convention to make a choice between Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, and Winfield Scott. Each stood eminent in the merit of his services and claims to the gratitude of his country; and may I not say that they are not only the noblest of our own party, but the noblest of the land, with the exception of that sun of our firmament, now slowly sinking into the shades of night with solemn grandeur and effulgent glory. [Applause.] It was not strange that New England should strive earnestly to place on the brow of Daniel Webster the highest civic honor. It was not strange, for he had dedicated to her service the labors of his life, immortalized her history, and vindicated her fame in the proudest halls of legislation in speeches which cannot die Although the choice fell not on the son of Massachusetts, New England, the country has no halls of legislation in speeches which cannot die Although the choice fell not on the son of Mas-sachusetts, New Eugland, the country has no cause for bitter regret. The measure of the fame of Daniel Webster is full to overflowing; it is spread out in the annals of his country's legislation and policy, foreign and domestic; it is stamped on the records of its highest judicature; it is indissolubly connected with the Constitution of the land, the pirit and meaning of which he has expound and proclaimed to the intelligence of the who country, and the obligations of which he has e country, and the obligations of which he has en-forced with the most persuasive elequence and self-sacrificing devotion. I repeat it, the measure of the fame of Daniel Webster is full. It is already written out upon the jealous pages of history, impressed with the seal of immortality, in his lengthened years of civil service, in the productions of his genius, which constitute no only his own monument, but the imperishable remove of our language, to be studied, cheof our language, to be studied, cher and maintained wherever constitutions has a friend, and eloquence a votary se] Nor is it strange that Millard Fill [Applause] Nor is it strange that Millard Fill more should have rallied around him a pha anx of devoted friends, animated and unite with continents of personal gratitude and admira-tion. In every position of life which he has been called upon to fill, he has discharged its duties with the highest fidelity and ability. During his ad-ministration of the affairs of the Government there oral courage; and how nobly he has respond to the call of duty, let the peace, repose, and tran-quillity of the country answer. Amidst storms and difficulties he has stood calm and serone, with the consciousness of a good and great man, that the discharge of duty is its own highest reward; and

with that he was content. [Applause.]

I have thought proper to make these few intended the course of a few brief and about to read, because in the course of a few brief months the gentlemen of whom ave spoken will retire from our midst, and I kn tter a sentiment which will command an ear-response, that they will retire not only with or niration, but with our warmest regard. [R newed applause.

Mr. Lanox then read a series of resolutions, a Resolved, That the Whige of the District of C

Resolved, That the Whigs of the District of Co-lumbia heartily approve and ratify the acts of the Whig Baltimore Convention, and that we congrat ulate our brethren of the Whig party throughout the country upon the prudence of its councils and the harmony of its proceedings as the certain har-bingers of future success.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and delight the nomination of Winfield Scott for the Presiden-cy as a just reward for his pre-eminent services and well tried patriotism—that in his brilliant ex-nolits in the war of 1812, which inspired with new

ourage the drooping heart of the country, and red its sinking energies—in the prompt activity hed its sinking energies—in the prompt activity of his measures and the persuasive prudence of he councils, which averted the horrors of border strit and the fearful evils of a bloody war between kin dred natione—in the magnificent schievements of the war with Mexico, in which the forecast nd skill of his combinations and arrangement vere only equalied by the activity and brilliar y with which they were executed—in his gen rout and drench the land in fraternal blood-ic treatment and successful removal of the forlor hildren of the forest"-in his calm forbeira dent counsel in that hour of our coun-hen civil war threatened to rear its he the faithful and able performance of the im; it civil trusts which during a long career of pe e service have from time to tin Winfield Scott has testified his devotion to fre country, his claims upon its gratitude, as fitness for the highest office in its gift; and th n fact his public career, from his carliest you en a bright series of noble and useful do ius of the conqueror, the wisdom of the pacific dier who baptised in his youthful blood his byad his country—which baptismal yow, a midst all t als and tomptations of life, he has never broken correspecially honor and esteem the man for the seasons regard is life, his zeasons regard is vives of his comrades in arms, his gentle as ident care of the sick and wounded, his juicent care. tion of the social and religious rights of red and defenceless people—relieving war of its horrors, and adding distinguish or the American name. leed. That in William A. Graham, the nor

se for the Vice Presidency, we recognise a dis-nguished statesman, not only eminently qualified om the dignity and urbanity of his man, ere, fo at station, but worthy, from the integrity of his inciples, the purity of his character, his emi t stality and large experience, to fill the hig t office in the Republic.

Resolved, That we declare our unfaltering

chment to the principles of the Whig party, and refulest confidence in the patriotism and qualications of our distinguished leaders, and that nd zeniously for success.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with profou

Resolved, I hat we acknowledge with probable attitude the wisdom and firmness with which esident Fillmore has administered the affairs of Government under circumstances of greaticulty and peril; that we cherish with patriotic ide the fame of Daniel Webster, and shall ever the control of the wild in grateful remembrance his inestimable series to the entire country; and that these disti-quished men will, upon their retirement from o ity, carry with them not only our highest adm but also our warmest and sincerest regards The reading of the resolutions was frequently errupted by enthquiastic expressions of appr

Music by the Washington Light lafantry Band Im A VOICE FROM "THE HOME OF SCOTT."

The President then introduced the Hon. J. W. ILLER, of New Jersey, as coming from "the bor of Winfield Scott;" and this gentleman was warming by received by the vast assemblage. He said:

Fritow Whites: I came here to night to see how the heart of this central city of the Union beats to the pulse of the nation, as that pulse comes from the extremes of the land, from every channel of communication, ratifying and sinctioning the communication, ratifying and sinctioning the mominations of the Whig Convention at Baltimore. From what I see here to night, no doubt a response will be given that will be enthusiastically left in every extreme portion of this wide-extended Union. [Applause.] I congratulate you upon the union of that party on a platform broad as the Union and as liberal as the Constitution—a platform which unites all that is useful in government, prosperous to the citizen, and giorious to the nation, [applause]—a platform; or set of principles, received in every section of the Union with approbation; a set of principles to which the forges of New Jersey and Pennsylvania will ring in concert with the harvest home song of the farmers of the West and South. [Crica of "Good," and applause.] A set of principles held by the fishermen on the banks of New Journal and shouted by the boatmen on the waters of the West, as they pass down the rivers embraced by the liberal principles of the Whig administration. [Apolause.] of Winfield Scott;" and this gentleman was warn

ors embraced by the liberal principles of the Whi administration. [Applause.] For one moment I will ask your attention to the mode and manner in which our candidate was a lected—to the transactions of the Baltimore Con ention, n assemblage the like of which neven not together in consultation since the days of the formation of our glorious Constitution. In coming their conclusion, they had before them matter of serious weight, not only with regard to the na ion, but between three of the noblest candidate. that there was no decision until every one was drawn from the course, and their candidate walk-

drawn from the course, and their candidate walked over it alone. [Laughter, and their candidate walked over it alone. [Laughter, and cries of "Good," "good."] But our duty is to support, maintain, and sanction the Whig nomination, and we inlend to do it. [Applause.] The public pulse has already been felt; and from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, everywhere, as far as we are able to hear, this nomination has touched the heart of the American people. Locofocojam may resort to tricks and slander; but Winfield Scott, the noble old soldier, who for forty years has stood with his breast bare to the foreign enemy, cannot be wounded "in the house of his friends." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

In the contest at Baltimore—I mean the friendly contest—the choice was between the Whigs of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. They had the advantage of us in numbers and political strength; but there were patriotic associations contrength; but there were patriotic associations cor strength; but there were patriotic associations connected with our little State which made it equal to
either of the other two. There was Bunker Hill
thundering its revolutionary guns; New York
with its Saratoga; but Monmouth, Trenton, and
Princeton, was too much for them. [Appiause.]
As you all know Winfield Scott is of New Jersey,
I beg you not to be envious of his location. We do
not intend that he shall remain there long; we in
tend to remove him hither for four years. [Ap
plause.] It will be the business of the States to
conduct the movement, and yours to receive him plause] It will be the business of the States to conduct the movement, and yours to receive him when hegets here. We shalf make the movement and fight the battle. New Jersey will carry him safely a cross the Delaware; and then will come the Cherubusco of Loesfecoism, and in triumph we will bring him to your city. [Applause.] But, my fellow-citizens, in this candidate presented by the Whig party there is something more than a more nomination. It expresses a great sentiment. It is an expression of

more than a more nomination. It expresses a great sentiment. It is an expression of gratitude of a generous people to a man who has devoted a long life to the service of his country. When tried on all occasions he has ever been found faithful—a man who for forty years has ood as a sentinel on your frontiers, resisting eve and now and then coming ba which he was surrounded Winfield Scott has devoted his life to the service

Winfield Scott has devoted his life to the service of his country, not only defending it against a foreign enemy, but, when occasion needed, with quick perception and direct action settling the domestic differences which occasionally spring up it grery republic; always showing himself the devoted friend of the Union, the statesman, soldier, and politician—I mean in the most extended and interal sense—always doing service to the whole country. [Enthusiastic applause]

My fellow-citizens, the night is glorious—the

stars and the moon shine brightly upon us. To people are awake to the great principles of g vernment, the sentiment is abroad in the land, as Il that is necessary is union of action in supp of the great measures which we have adopted. vili present to the American people a system rovernment and administration such as will r eem the country from all the political evils unde which it has labored for some years past. The gree orinciple of protection to American labor is there-he improvement of the American continent here-the legal, constitutional progress of An rica is there—embodied in these principles; an where can you find leaders bester than Winfiel Scott and William A. Graham, who have submitted themselves to take the foremost post on the occasion? We throw out the great banner of the Whigs and the Union, and will plant it in triump fourth of March next on the Capitol of the

The honorable gentleman resumed his seat am thusiastic applause.

A VOICE FROM THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLES, of Pennsylv in, was then introduced to the meeting: He said Mr. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS AND FELLOW CIT I regret that on the first occasion on whi reumstances so unfavorable to myself, as I have me from a bed of sickness, on which a man rarel quires a taste for public exertion; but the sou the spirit-stirring drum, the appearance of the aners around us, and this mighty ocean of t an faces, would create an appetit which you have entered this evening—not to it struct you, for your presence here shows that you are informed of all the objects for which you are assembled; not to lead or to guide you, for you own hearts and better informed menthan I am wi

Wednesday last—one of those who assembled we rou in the rain. I was one of that large major rou in the rain. I was one of that large majority gainst whom the president of the meeting decided hat he would protect the rights of the minerity, when he dismissed us on that occasion. [Laugher, and "Good."] Well, my friends, there was nothing then but rain. But that is nothing. Rain an be endured—all rains but the reign of Locofosium. [Cheers.] The Whig reign comes down ust like the dews of Heaven to earth, and blosses and invigance. Lat the respect to the result of the d invigorates; but the reign of Locofocoism cor and waste and perish. [Hear, and cheers] Wave come together this evening with a full determination to ratify with our hearts and voices if work of the nation's representatives in the la convention at Baltimore; to say that what the bave declared we reaffirm; that what they ha-proclaimed is the belief of our hearts; that wh have said shall be, we will cause to be, as

at whom they have nominated we will elec-oud cheers, and "We will."] That convention, before they proceeded to the gre-ork of romination, saw lit, in the wisdom of the ncile, to prepare a platform for the party-not th esceight articles which they presented in the plans should be the only platform of the White pa-for they are only planks drawn from the onder platform of the Whige; planks suited se circumstances of the present times; there the all enable us, in the storms and difficulties the any surround us, to ride with ourselves and of audidates into a safe and prosperous have Fellow-citizens, in that platform was one re

on which you will approve; it is that w

served on that seroll in our rear-the " Come

was raised among slavcholders, and by a slave boider; and I have never seen a man whose cradle, when an infant, was rocked by a slave, and who was nursed in the arms of a slave, whose play mates in childbood were slaves, who was unfriendly or unkind to slavcholders. It is calcumny to intinate such a thing against General Scott. I never beard him say a word upon the subject; but I think I am not ignorant of the science of the human heart. What! that man unfriendly who hadevoted forty years of his life to the public service? mise"—which declares that we will abide by the Constitution of our fathers, and by those laws which are sanctioned by the Constitution. To that we can all yield assent, for we there follow our old friends, our old leaders, our now ce-partisans—Fillimore and Webster. [Cheers.] As another portion of our platform we have the protection of American in dustry, which says to the workingman, "You shall be paid;" which says to industry, "You shall be paid;" which says to the capitalist, "You shall be paid;" which says to the capitalist, "You shall be paid," and to the country at large, "You shall be prosper." [Cheers.] That plank in our platform we owe to the great statesman who is pouring up from the West the bright light of a descending sun, made more beautiful in its retirese"-which declares that we will abide by the Cor man beart. What! that man unfriendly who has devoted farty years of his life to the public service? He unfriendly to the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, while always willing to pour out his life's blood for its maintenance; [Cries of "No," "no;" "Never," "never."] It is an absurdity by which half-grown children cannot be guilted. [Laughter.] The allegation is idle. I have my preferences, like other men, but they will never arouse my fears, on any thing of that out, against General Scott.

platform we owe to the great statesman who is pouring up from the West the bright light of a descending sun, made more beautiful in its retirement by the recollection of the splendor in which it passed over us. [Cheers and emotion.]

Another portion of the platform presented on that occasion was that which says that the United States, while she stands in commercial alliance and friendly intercourse with all nations, will interfere in the quarrels of none; that, while she says to the oppressed of all the earth who are suffering with the heel of tyranny upon their necks, "Come and share with us the bleasings of liberty and independence," she also says "Leave behind you your weapons of political warfare; we have no share in that." [App ause.] That plank in our platform was supplied by the Father of his Country. Let us preserve and venerate it. [Cheers] Following that good work, they placed upon that platform the men with whom we are to rally in the contest, the first among them being General Winfield Scott. am hungry and drink when I am thirsty. [Laughter] Between me and the Democratic party there is an impassable gulf, which has been widening for the last twenty-five years. [Renewed merriment.] And another consideration is, I have a high regard for gentlemen of the Democratic party, and—for myself. [Laughter.] An honorable man may avait himself of treason; but can an honorable man fold to his bosom a traitor? As long as the history of our revolution is read by the lovers of liberty, the promotion in arms of Benedict Arold by the British will be despised. And if I had gone over to the Democratic party, and they had promoted me, they would have disgraced themselves. [Laughter.]

I repeat the reason why I ratify the Whig nomi

t, against General Scott.

t, against General Scott.

would detain you one minute more. Certain
attemen have tried to raise an excitement that
areal Scott is subject to impure and undue inmores. I have never had a conversation with

is the man who may feel disposed to kidnay slave has need to fear a court martial and speed secution more than any improper influences, ink. [Laughter]

The question has been asked a hundred time

I repeat the reason why I ratify the Whig nomination: I am a National Whig, and it makes no difference to me what man is selected, if he stands up to the Constitution; no matter how remote hir residence may be, he is my friend and fellow-citi

tendence may be, he is my friend and tenow-can. I shall say nothing about General Scott.

In, however, old enough to remember that the way

I 1812 elicited a vast deal of feeling in the South

t was termed a southern war, a republican war

My destiny was to be the son of a revolutionar.

shall ever remember the horrible news of Hull arrender. But there was a change in our for mes as soon as yoong Scott was put at the hea f the battahion. The young cagle rose from the ust, screaming in the air, and it was then that the

British lion crouched before the stars and stripes.

[Applause, long continued.] This man not to be worthy of the American people! It is preposterous—absurd. Who is Winfield Scott? What is the oak of the forcet? It is deep-rooted in the soil on which it stands. He is the oak, identified with

on more American in leeling has never yet con my knowledge. The temptations of succe uid not seduce him from duty, nor the force

the Navy, which you know as well as I d

the sisterhood, solitary and alone

showered around her for three fourths of

Winfield Scott.

Now, my friends and fellow-citizens, I am no very particular about names; I am not superstitious in regard to the collocation of the letters in would be. Look, then, along the history of the man I have named; look along the illustrations of that history which adorn the City Hall, and see how he has fulfilled the prophecy of his name. In no battle did he ever fail but in one, (at Queens-

nan who performed them.

Connected with that name is that of William speak of his merits as a man, or of his qualities as a statesman. They are fully understood and appreciated; and I believe he possesses all those qualities which will make him a fit successor of the last man elected to that office; and if he is fit for that he is fit for all the rest. [Cheers.] I am too weak, gentlemen, to address an audience this evening. I cannot, however, fail to remark that our opponents have been equally successful in naming their candidate. [Laughter.] After much exertion and hunting in their ranks cessful in naming their candidate. [Laughter.] After much exertion and hunting in their ranks they found one, [renewed laughter:] and let us not underrate the fact, because, when they find a man they did not expect, they are apt to be successful, from the very fact that he is little known to the country. I have nothing to say against the statesmanship of the gentleman named by our opponents. I know nothing, except that when he spoke in the councils of the nation he spoke against the principles which have been set forth in the platform of the Whig party. He has been styled a general—a general equal with the highest of those who fought in Mexico. The light of his generalship, however, pales before that of General Scott, as the light of the thousands of stars above us pales in that of yonder moon. His lustre is dim spales in that of yonder moon. His lustre is din s the lustre of one of these lamps in comparison with the blaze of the benfire which the boys ther ave just lighted. With all his goodness and hi

scott? As well might the ivy boast of its greaness when it towers to the heavens, and lorge that it is entwined around the gnarled oak whicosestitutes its tower of strength. [Cheers.]

The honorable gentleman who preceded a stated that he represented the State in whi General Scott was force. Well, that is somethin but I represent a State in which some three hu dred thousand of Gen. Scott's friends live, [lo cheers for the Keystone State,] and they make make more noise than the whole State of Ne-sersey, with General Scott at the head of them [Laughter and cheers] I speak this without par lar boasting, and intend to make only a litt mee to speak there will be a little more no nu may depend upon that. She has declared trepresentatives her love of the great man m ce; and I bear with assurances that in N havener; and I bear with assurances that in No rember next her hardy sons will present them selves in solid phalanx for Scott and Graham (Cheers.) And that is not all. Her hundreds of thousands of sons that till her fields and light us the fires in her workshops to-day—all that belon to men above the earth will be there. But that in not all. On that occasion she will send from he mines below the earth felners and laughter) the nes below the earth [cheers and laughter] t en who will come and proclaim their existe ballot-boxes when the Democracy think the

asleep in bod. [Great applause.]

My friends, the temptation to speak is too great feel that I must desist. [Cries of "Go on, g 1 There are several other gentlemen prepa ddress you with sterling cloquence; with t ngth of manhood, and that feeling that below to hopeful and triumphant Whigs. I the leave you with assurances of my fullest sys hy on this great occasion.

A VOICE FROM RIP VAN WINKLE. The President then introduced "Old Rip Va-Winkle," who, he said, was wide awake on th

The Hon. J. T. MOREHEAD, of North Carol. n took the stand, and was received with demo rations of applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Although Old Rivan Winkle has just swaked, (laughter,) he is live to every thing useful that characterizes him, came here to night to counsel with my brother Whigs of every portion of the Union. I came here to give in my adhesion to the nominces of the Bal more Convention; and I now wish to be under ood by the people of this nation. I came to Wash gt in a steadlast friend of the present Presiden pasis in the desert, will rally to the non looks to her sisters with abiding confide you old in the days of the revolution. She ever forget John Adams, Samuel Adams ohn Hancock. Never forget little Rhod enting a people who are devoted to him as 1. I came here as a Whig, det to do every thing to secure Whig succe there should be required a sacrifice of pr It is well known to those who are acquai When she and her sisters were trodd wn, that little State sent to us Nathaniel Gree take command of the little army to relieve man inveterate loe. I can never forget th with me that I have never yet been and whole of a Presidential candidate. [Laug.]
When I came into public life I nailed in and humble flag to the masthead of the d as a Whig, and a devoted friend to the Un I will never set up my opinion against a majori and become obstinate. Love is accompanied necessities A man who courts a girl, happenit to get the slip, may always live a bachele [laughter;] but a man of sense picks his flir eman whose brow is now moistened with the of death. With him I have gone through icissitudes; and, however hyperbolical it n. I would rather this night vote for him any man on earth, leaving it to his exce r puts on a percussion cup, and tries again housands of happy unions have taken pla fiter repeated failures. [Laughter.] This, wi se, is only the third disappointment; but after to omination my devotion becomes as strong as the d by the present Administration, to fulfil he. [Applause] Next to him, for the last twenst. Let "onward" be our cry. Let us say ill fight like men, and if we fall let us fail

desired to promote to the Presidency ished man who now sleeps not many yar (Mr. Webster;) not because he w ed in the South, but because he was a politica not—a friend to the Union, to the Constitution i to Liberty. [Applause] I have no secrets in tice, no secrets as to my preferences for men t was left to me, as one man, I say I would ra r raise Daniel Webster to the Presidential chai nd I trust we will be treated like prisoners of w a Christian people. I tell you I never yet hat my first choice; I have often been beaten, I an any other stateman, except the present in an any other stateman, except the present in imbent. Why? Because we owe him an obt, and because we will never rely on a presum no of satisfaction. [Applause.] Then the que on is asked, Why is it that I come here to addre ? I will tell you. I am a Whig, a republic ig, an American Whig, whose heart is expa-enough to embrace within its influence the e-people of the United States. Whenever I fir no matter where destiny has cast his r he dwells on the Rio Grande or on rn lakes, who stands up to the Const laws and the Union, he is my friend and can on. But am I sally enough to suppose that I are my way? That two fifths shall control three sections two fifths can control the three fifths i gress; or am I stark naked fool enough to be that in the South alone is to be fought the at battle? [Laughter.] As an American, he in to the support of the nominations. I do, however, love General Scott less, but two other widuals more. But I take great pride and sure in giving in my full adhesion to the non one, and it is due to the American Whige en Whige breakers at home that I should say so to not intend to go into any thing of the his

of General Scott; but as a southern man

tever his revilers and slanderers may say or t we of the South are most sensitive, I have ful idence in General Scott. [Applause] A mor

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hoice; no locality is to stand upon its preferences a defiance of the great will of the American peo-ole; but in that convention the claims of every as-sirant were canvassed, and their friends adhered pirant were canvassed, and their friends adhered to them with an unwavering tenacity; and the choice at last fell upon General Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, whom I proclaim to night as the second father of his country. [Cheers.] Yes, fellow citizens, I care not for my preferences; I am a Whig from principle. I worship at the shrine of no man; and when you say to me that you cannot subcribe to the nomination because it is not your worshippers. who

no man; and when you say to me that you cannot subscribe to the nomination because it is not your choice. I pronounce you men-worshippers, who forget what has always been inscribed on the Whigbanuer—"Measures not men."

Gentlemen, what is the struggle in which you are to engage for the next few months? Gentlemen, Winfield Scott and Wilham A. Graham have committed to them the banner of the Whigbarty; while our Democratic friends, amidst great moise and confusion," have ransacked the Demo-ratic calendar from A to izard Jamphter] and from izard back again to A to find for themselves a suitable man; and behold they have "grabbed" and hauled up "from the vasty deep" a gentleman who, they say, is a general, too! [Laughter.] Gentlemen, Franklin Pierce has been made the Democratic standard-bearer; and let me now run a brief parallel before this audience between the relative claims of General Winfield Scott, who is a real general, and the man whom the Democrata say is a general—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. That Mr. Pierce may be a gentleman, and doubtless is a gentleman, I am not here to controvert; but if he is presented to the country on the score of his military achievements, in opposition to our general of six feet four inches standing [Inughter] in his stockings, a general covered with honorable scars received in fighting the battles of his country—scars which mark him from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, a man whon ever fainted in a battle, [cheers and laughter,] and whose glorious war-charger never fainted, [renewed laughter;] if, I say, General Pierce is to come into competition with our real general. I am here as one of the Scott b'hoys to pull off the mask. [Loud cheers]

Is to come into competition with our real general, I am here as one of the Scott b'hoys to pull off the mask. [Loud cheers]

Sir, where are the achievements of General Pierce? If he is presented to me as a military chieltain, I ask you where are his exploits? I have looked in vain for his grave yard. [Laughter.] I have not been able to discover his laurels on all the face of the carth, and the Republic of Mexico included. [Great laughter.] Not at all doubting his courage; yet in view of the truth of history I must be allowed to say, and every Democrat must, allowing to repeat it, that it is not recorded upon any page of the history of my country that General Franklin Pierce ever fought a battle or won a victory. [Great cheers and laughter.] There is a general for you—[laughter and cheers]—a general of Mr. Polk's appointment! I have been told by a gentieman that that was the best appointment which Mr. Polk made. God save the mark! [Laughter.] I replied to the gentleman that I did not know about this appointment being the best. "I replied that I could not understand how that could be. The gentleman answered: "Why because, in the first place, he had the markings to resign his office. at all; [great laughter;] and, in the second place, because he had the mantiness to resign his office because he had the manliness to resign his office and come home; while his other appointees had nei-ther the manliness to acknowledge their deficien-cies nor the honesty to resign their commissions."

and planted on American soil. [Applause.]
But my province was to speak of the gentleman who has received the nomination for the second office. I allude to my friend, William A. Graham, [applause.] and I may be pardoned for a short narrative of that gentleman. [Cries of "Go on"] If any man can speak knowingly of him, i am that individual. For nearly a quarter of a century our occupations have led us into almost daily contact. I state to you that a scion of a more worthy stock never descended in any family. He is the descendant of a revolutionary soldier. General Joseph Graham was by birth a Pennsylvanian. When but five or six years old he was carried by his widewed mother to North Carolina. Although young, he was old enough to be in ther the manliness to acknowledge their contenticies nor the honesty to resign their commissions."

[Roars of laughter.]

But, gentlemen, it is certain that Mr. Pierce was unfortunate; I will not say that he lacked in courage, but he was unfortunate. On the day of battle come say that he fainted. I will not, however, repeat that, for it may be a slander. I understand that that statement is entirely a mistake—that General Pierce did not faint, but that his horse fainted. [Peals of laughter.] I will not slander General Pierce, but I must confess that I have no peculiar liking for that stock of horses which are given to fainting. [Continued laughter and cheering.] That horse that fainted under General Pierce was not of the old stock that General Scott rode upon many a battle-field; for I never heard that the glarious war-charger of the hero of Lundy's Lane fainted anywhere. I find it recorded that one of his glorious war-chargers in a certain battle was cut down by a cannon ball beneath his glorious rider. But instead of General Scott fainting, what was the effect? Why, sir, he laid his powerful grasp upon the arm of a British officer, pulled him from his horse, took him prisoner, wausted into his vacated saddle, and pursued the dring a seemy. [Immense cheering.] There is a general for you! [Fremendous cheers.] A gen enried by his widowed mother to North Carolina. Although young, he was old enough to be in Mecklenburgh in 1775. However it may be draied or hidden, or the fact suppressed, yet it is true not the teachings of history that the first declaration of independence was made in Mecklenburgh, in that State, at the little town of Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1775. I mention this with pride, although there has been a political separation between myself and the descendants of the men who made the declaration. I allude to the Alexanders, the McKnights, the Polks, and divers others—men who knew no middle fortune between the liberties of the country and death—men brave as Julius Caesar, and as patriotic as Calo. From one of those men William A. Graham is descended. I have never met with a more honorable man. A dring enemy. [limmonse cheering] There is general for you [Fremendous cheers.] A general not merely entitled to military buttons and epaulettes, but to the highest confidence of his coun

epaulettes, but to the highest confidence of his country [Renewed cheers]

But, gentlemen, when you corner a Democrat in regard to Gen. Scott's military achievements, and he gets hard pressed, he will reply to you, "I am opposed to putting military men into civil offices." I have no doubt you are. [Laughter.] I believe it from the bottom of my heart; you cannot bear the idea. But when you had Gen. Jackson, how was it then? [Roars of laughter.] When you had a real military hero who never fainted, and who e war horse never fainted, you said, "Glory be to Jackson!" [Tremendous applause and cheering] And every Democrat when he dies want to go to Jackson. [Renewed laughter and cheering] He cares less to be in Abraham's bosom than to be with General Jackson. [Immense applause.] So much for the military qualifications of General Pierce. And now for his civil qualifications. What are they? He is against protection to the labor of Americans, and in favor of building up Brittsh interests at our cost. He is for striking down the American laborer to the level of the European laborer. My countrymen are to be reduced from their present rate of wages to five or ten cents per day. He is against river and harbor improvements. His voice was liked in Congress against all that can nationalize American institutions. But these is not thing in particular to which I desire to [Renewed cheers] cumstances cause him to stoop to conque-nong those who have known him best an ngest, his private character is most appreciated is native State has bonored him. He was repeat ly a member of the Legislature, and was elected caide over one branch of that body. He was here is no man who can point the finger to any ot on the reputation of that gentleman; there is man who is more ardently devoted to the Con-ution and the Union, and more of an American character. I fear I shall subject myself to the cease to which talkers are liable; but let me say. heease to which talkers are hable; but let me say, modest and unpretending as the Old North State is, we tender to you our heartfelt acknowledgments for presenting one of her sons in connexion with sedistinguished a position as the Vice Presidency Let me talk in a plain way, and call your attention to a fact. North Carolina was the last State, say, one, to come into the Union. She has never acted from mere impulse, but from judgment. She menta. His voice was lifted in Congress against all that can nationalize American institutions. But there is one thing in particular to which I desire to refer. You remember the late lamented General Harrison, when he died in your midst, baving served his country from early infancy—you rememb r when he died in your midst—being stricken in years—the partner of his bosom still lingering. Gentlemen, I am aslamed that such a thing as I am about to relate should have happened in America; and I am sure there is not a lady will dare to utter a word in favor of General Pierce when she learns what I am about to relate.

General Harrison, at the age of three score and ten years, after serving his country, was summonong for her. She could not, however, be happ dge you my eacred honor the will be the last to the this Union. [Applause.] She, I repeat, not m no sudden impulses; and having partaken of fruits of this Union, which have so abundantly

years, after serving his country, was summon-to his father. His nged widow was here poor i penniless—the wife of a patriot who had given whole life and substance to the service of his entry. When he died in your midst, and a magunitry. When he died in your midst, and a mag-nimous Congress proposed to give a small pit-nce, the balance of his salary, to his old widow to disist upon for the remainder of her days, this orious, magnanimous General Franklin Pierce, is civilism who is to override every body and cry thing in yonder Capitol, lifted up his voice rainst the claims of the widow in such circum-mees; and yot he rests his claims to the Presi-ncy upon the magnanimous consideration that will starve the millions of our countrymen by vecting a free-trade policy, and by refusing a vocating a free-trade policy, and by refusing a scrable pittance of a few hundred dollars to the dow of a deconsed military here! Where is the art that does not start back at such a picture? But that does not start back at such a picture?
But they say that old Scott, being a purely miliary man, wont do. I have no doubt that it was
dijected to the "Father of his Country" that he
would not do " [Great cheering] I believe,
owever, that it is generally understood that ho
nade a very good President. [Vociferous cheers]
twestaid of old Jackson in the same manner,
int he "would not do," but the American ver
its gave the lie to the assertion. And when old at he "would not do," but the American ver et gave the lie to the assertion. And when old arrison was presented they said you have pre-nted an "old granny to the country." But the arriotism of the American heart lifted him to the pairiotism of the American heart lifted him to the first office within the gift of any people upon earth. [Cherrs] So of old General Taylor. The Democrats said he was a "rusty old blade," and they argued, "if you want a military man, why don't you take General Scott;" "there," is ald they, "is a real general for you; he is not only skilled in war, but in civil diplomacy." When they talked in his way I told them "just hold still and we will give you a 'hasty plate of soup' next time." [Innares applause and laughter.] The truth is, we not taken it into our heads to run old Zick, and we tild run him; and I congratulate you and the country now that the soundness and healthiness of our present condition is attributable to his coadjutor and successor, who is worthy of all praise. for and successor, who is worthy of all praise Now we have presented you with a man whom you said four years ago that we ought to have run; and justly fearing his success you tell us that we ought to run a civilian. Brave Democrats! Consistent

to run a civilian. Brave Democrats! Consistent Democrats! [Cheers and laughter]
Who is the civilian whom you have proposed? The man who refused to allow a few hundred delars to "Old Tip's" widow! We to such qualifications. We give you old Scott, the second "father of his country," and I will not occupy your time by recounting his deeds of chivalry, for they are written as with a pen of steel on every American beart. Cheers, I will yield the signed to other

The applause was loud and long continued. A VOICE PROM TENNESSEE.

ers, we can but surrender as priso

Hon. WM. Culton, of Tennuesee, was next in uced to the meeting. He spoke as follows: Mr. Parsident and pellow-citizens of the Cr. WASHINGTON AND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNS OF NOT know but that I ought to extend my grat occasion that not only is the city of Wash a out in its strength, and the District of Colur, but it seems to me from the front you precere to night that we must have had a sprinking in the world at large. [Laughter.] I than our Chairman for stating to you that I come froe ennessee. I am a Tennessean by adoption, a bough a Kentuckian by birth. I ama Ciny Wh I the Kentucky school. [Cheers.] And I am be ornight, as all Worgs are at all times, and on al consume, to bear my testimony in behalf of th irtue of Whig principles. [Cheers.]

Gestlemen, I will not occupy your precious ting y recounting what transpired in the Baltimor convention, of which I was one of the humb members; but, suffice it to say, whether you puferred Daniel Websier or Milland Fillmore, a fid, or General Winfield Scott, the relecti table absurdity never got into the heads of the hithirty one free and independent States of this Corple than that he is unsound on that subject. 12 federacy. No section of the nation expected it

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1851.

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June 25 DEQUINILLO, a Tale, by G. P. R. James, esq.

bation; and they were unanimously adopted. FRANCK TAYLOR.